# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

stem about twenty-five centimeters : *a* marks the spherical projection into the cells.

Fig. 5 shows cross-section through epidermal and subepidermal layers at the same distance from tip as in fig. 4 ; *a* shows here the spherical projection.

Fig. 6.—Same as fig. 5, only a longitudinal section.

Fig. 7.—Cross-section showing epidermal cells, cut one-half centimeter from tip ; *a* here shows beginning of a stoma.

## A Further Enumeration of some Lichens of the United States.

By Dr. John W. Eckfeldt.

The following account includes a few lichens heretofore but little known as occurring within the limits of the United States, and as two of these species have been described elsewhere, and as they are comparatively new or uncommon to the region specified, I deem it wise to call further attention to them. It will be further noticed that I have included three new species; these were collected during the winter of 1887, and were kindly identified by Dr. W. Nylander, whose descriptions I here include. Formerly the other plants were recorded as occurring only in the island of Cuba.

LECIDEA (BIATORA) MESOPHŒA, Nyl. spec. nova. Thallus cinerascens vel cinereo-virescens, subleprosus, tenuis, indeterminatus ; apothecia livido-nigricantia (latit circiter 0.5 millim.), lecanoroidea obmarginem conceptacularem albicantem (vix prominulum), intus strato media obscurato ; sporæ 8-næ, fusiformes, 3-septatæ, longit 0.011-15, crassit 0.004 millim., epithecium incolor, paraphyses non discretæ, hypothecium supra fuscum infraque incolor. Iodo gelatina hymenialis cœruliscent, dein fulvo rubescens.

Species videtur e stirpe *Lecidia* (*Biat. violaceæ* ab. omnibus distincta apotheciis intus albis striato hypotheciali superiori infuscato. Tuckerman in hb. eam dexit *Platygrapham* et adert quædam facies *Platygraphæ prominulæ*, Nyl. Enumer. p. 131 Guyanensis quae vero distat hypothecio fusco et alus notis varus.

A rather rare and well marked species found throughout Florida, but recently collected at Jacksonville on barks at the base of various trees, by Mr. Calkins. This plant evidently belongs to the more tropical regions of America, and may be found by careful search in the island of Cuba.

LECIDEA (BIATORA) ORPHNŒA, Tuck. Proceed. 1864 p. 274.

Tuck. synop. pars. 2, p. 157. Thallus obscure rufescens, minute granulosus, sub. furfuraceus; apothecia fusca planiuscula marginata aut demum convexiuscula immarginata (latet fere 0.25 millim.), intus obscura; sporæ 8-16-næ. incolores oblongæ simplices, long 0.005-9 crass. 0.002 millim.; epithecium incolor, hypothecium fuscum. Iodo gelatina hymenialis fulvo-rubescens (præcedente cœrulescentia). Species satis distincta in stirpe *L.* (*Biatora*) *furfuraceæ*, Pers.

Tuckerman refers to this plant as occurring on trees in Cuba, and collected there by Mr. C. Wright. We have been able to place this rare plant among the flora of North America. It was found during the winter of 1887 on the bark of *Ilex Cassine* by Mr. Calkins, and from the material submitted to me, I was led to suppose that it was heretofore unobserved.

LECIDIA (BIATORA) MILLEGRANA, (Tayl.) sub. LECANORA, Nyl. N. Gran. p. 64; LECANORA PYRRHITIS, Tuck.

Another species peculiar to Cuba as referred to by Tuckerman, and found at Jacksonville on the bark of various trees. A well-marked and exceedingly interesting species also of subtropical distribution.

ARTHONIA CINEREOPRUINOSA, Schær. Sporæ 3-4-septatæ, long. 0.011-15, crass, 0.0035-45 millim, spermatia recta, long. 0.004-5, crassit 0.0006 millim. Iodo gelatina hymenialis dilute coerulescens, dein fulvo-rubescens.

This lichen was found in small quantities, but in sufficient amount to clearly and accurately determine the species. It occurred at Jacksonville and Palatka on smooth bark of *Ilex Cassine.*

ARTHONIA PALMICOLA, Ach. Syn. p. 5. Est quasi *A. epipastoides*, Nyl. sporis minoribus, 1 long., 0.011-14, crass. 0.004-5 millim.

Under the latter name Mr. Willey says the plant occurs in the Atlantic States. I have received it from Jacksonville, where it appears to be quite a common species.

GRAPHIS VIRGINALIS, Tuck. Similis *Ferrurinæ sub-nitidæ*, Nyl. Fueg. Patag. p. 34, sed sporis intus minus loculosis; long. 0.025-34 crass. 0.012-17 millim., et iodo coerulescenti obscuratæ.

Found on smooth barks in the low country of Florida, and heretofore not in any recent list of lichens from that section of North America. This plant belongs more properly to the tropical Graphids.

GRAPHIS VIRGINEA, Esch. Sporæ long. 0,050-75, crass. 0.016-18 millim. Iodo coerulescentes et simul thalamium coerulescens.

GRAPHIS VIRGINEA, Esch. var. FULVESCENS, Tuck. (*G. scalpturata*, var. *fulvescens*, Tuck, hb.) Apotheciis hiascentibus, demum planis, testaceo-pallescentibus.

OBS. *Graphis subvirginea*, Nyl., est *Gr. virginiæ*, Mont., quœ non est *Gr. virginea*, Eschw.

This lichen occurs throughout the northern portion of the United States, and has been distributed under the name of *G. scalpturata*. It occurs in Florida about Jacksonville on *Ilex Cassine*.

GRAPHIS SUBFULGURATA, Nyl., spec. nova. Thallus macula pallida indicatus; apothecia obducta vel subobducta, gracilia, flexuosa et ramosa, epithecio angusto; sporæ 8-næ, fuscæ, oblongæ, quadri loculares aut triseptatæ, long. 0.018-21, crass. 0.006-8 millim. (Iodo non tinctæ); hypothecium incolor.

Forsan et *Ferrurina* consideranda; accedere tamen videtur versus *Gr. fulguratam* Fee, cui sporæ minores 1 long, 0.011-15 crassit. fere 0.007 millim. A lichen having given much doubt as to its identity may now be placed here as a well authenticated species.

This lichen, not observed by all collectors, however, abounds throughout Florida, and has been more frequently observed in the neighborhood of Jacksonville. The specimens that I had were collected by Mr. Calkins.

PYRENULA SUBPUNCTIFORMIS, Nyl., nova spec. Sat similis *P. punctiformis*, Ach., at sporis triseptatis et nonnihil majoribus, long. 0.018-22 crass. 0.006 millim.

A not uncommon species, frequently found associated on the same bark with *P. punctiformis* and other *Pyrenulœ* and probably mistaken for *P. fallaciosa*, Stitz.

## Notes on Asplenium pinnatifidum, Nutt.

So remarkable have been the discoveries of *Asplenium pinnatifidum*, Nutt., in Lancaster Co., Pa., during the present season, that a few notes concerning it seem to be worth recording. *A. pinnatifidum*, Nutt., was first discovered in this county by Prof. T. C. Porter, June 14th, 1864, near Georgetown, and afterwards